out abolitionism, as it is crushing out secession and rebellion.

This is the cause of the mobs against abolitionists, and this is the philosophy of these outbreaks. Let those concerned take notice.

TAXATION OF THE PRESS .- The radical press has involved the country in a war which has already cost a thousand millions of dollars, and may cost it three thousand millions before it is finished. Yet it steadily refuses to pay, just as the leading abolitionists absolutely decline to go to the war. But the most curious feature of the revolutionary press, as exhibited by the Tribune, is that it calls such journals traitors as propose to pay their share of the tax, and strongly advocate the necessity of all classes being taxed to the degree necessary to meet the exigencies of the country. Is repudiation of our national obligations loyalty, and sustaining the war for the Union disloyalty? According to the Tribune's definition of treason, we were guilty when we contributed \$3,000 to the fund of the Union Defence Committee, and more guilty still when we placed at the disposal of the government a yacht, which cost \$25,000, and advanced the wages of the sailors, at the same time sending our only son to command it.

The Tribune does not relish the idea of a tax on newspapers. But experience in England and France shows its necessity. Whilst the English government imposed such a tax the country enjoyed domestic tranquillity, and at no former period made such progress in rational liberty. The press was dignified and respectable, championing law and order, while advocating all needed reforms. But in an evil hour this excellent system was relaxed, the tax was in some instances removed, and in others greatly reduced. The consequence is that the coun try has been flooded with scurrilous penny newspapers, whose design is to produce revolution—a design which they will probably accomplish in twenty-five years. This is so well understood in France that the Emperor exercises a censor ship, whereas he would attain his object equally well, and have the press free, by simply imposing a salutary tax, and compelling the proprietors, as in England, to take out a license and to give ample security to pay the duties on advertisements, and the amount of any fine for sedition or libel against the government. History has shown that a low priced press, without restriction, either by censorship or taxation, is incompatible with liberty; and, as taxation is the preferable mode of arriving at the same end, we think Congress ought to adopt it and lay a heavy tax on the newspaper press throughout the country. Thus will the sinews of war be maintained, and at the same time a great moral and political reform will be wrought in one of the vital institutions of the country.

TRADE AND COMMERCE FOLLOW THE FLAG. Secretary Chase has issued a circular removing as far as possible the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and parts of States which had been heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection. but are now occupied and controlled by the Union forces. The trade of the North and West is therefore resumed, not only with Kentucky, but Tennessee, as far as Nashville, on the Cumberland, and Savannah and Pittsburg, on the Tennessee. Thus commerce follows the flag. and the mails and expresses will also accompany it wherever it moves. How great the re-lief to the Union men of the South, so distressed by the blockade of Cairo and New Orleans. hich cut off from them all intercourse with the North and with foreign countries, and deprived them of many of the necessaries of life, and nearly all its luxuries and comforts. It is a relief to the rebels themselves-we mean those of them not in arms-and. If the truth were known, it is probable that they are rejoicing secretly in their hearts that they are saved from the incubus of the insurgent army, which was devouring their substance, and at the same time causing them to suffer the most terrible privations from want of salt, tea, , medicines, clothes, boots and shoes and other essentials of civilization. The change will also benefit the Western and Northern traders, who have been beretofore shut out from amunication with their accustomed market In the South. There will be some difficulty at first on account of the bogus Southern money which universally prevails; but in a short time that will be got rid of, and a genuine currency will take its place. It is hoped that in three months the benefits of free commercial intercourse will extend over every part of the South where the rebel flag now waves.

WAR AND INVENTION. The age seems prolific of great enterprises. In this country we are all devoting ourselves to the science of war, and have already invented iron-clad forts and batte ries and iron-clad Monitors and Merrimacs. In every part of Europe a similar spirit of improvement and invention is observable, although directed to other objects. England is preparing to renew the attempt to lay the Atlantic tele graph cable; China and Australia are being anited by the same means; Russia is perfecting a vast system of railways, and an overland telegraph to this country is debated; France is tunnelling the Alps, and a French engineer proposes to build a bridge across the Straits of Messina and connect the island with the mainland. Heads and hands, therefore, are very busy in Europe, and great enterprises are the order of the day.

Singularly enough, all these improvements are the results of war or preparations against war. The Trent affair revived the Atlantic telegraph. The Chinese emeute connects that country with England. The Crimean war the construction of railways in Russia, by demonstrating the necessity of such lines of communication. France tunnels the Alps to bring Italy more closely within her reach. In this country the war has produced almost countless inven tions, from camp chests to monster guns, and from steel-pointed balls to iron-clad batteries. Cannon balls thus open the way for civilizazion, and as we become more civilized our cannon balls are made larger and do more execution. In 1812 twenty-four pound balls were considered large. A few years later sixty-four pounders were terrible missiles. During the Trent affair England attempted to scarce us with one hundred pounders, of Armstrong's make. Now we have one hundred and twenty pound balls fired from the Monitor, four hun, dred and sixty-nine pound balls fired from the Lincoln gun at Fortress Monroc, and two cannon are in process of manufacture which will

monstrous balls, will never be used in war after the close of this rebellion

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE IN England.—We were not wrong in our anticipations of the effect which the profound and comprehensive proposition upon the slavery ques tion submitted by President Lincoln to Congress would produce in England. It is already regarded as the most important news since the commencement of the war, and as furnishing the solution of the most perplexing difficulty in our political system. But the London Times. while admitting its importance, has, with cha racteristic malice and ignorance, interpreted it as the first bid made towards putting an end to the war; and it hopes that other bids may follow, and that the North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The ridiculousness of this view of the objects of the Message will be readily appreciated on this side of the Atlantic, where it is known both North and South, that the President, in recommending to Congress the adoption of a reso lution announcing the readiness of the general government to co-operate with any State concerned which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, had the full support of the leading men of the border slaveholding States, and not the most remote idea of anything like what the Times suggests. That it was the wisest scheme of adjustment advanced through all the see tional agitations of the slavery question during the last forty years the unanimous voice of the country has amply testified. While it counter acted the evil effects of the now lawless abolition agitation, it was admirably adapted to mee the present great emergency, and its general in fluence was, and will continue to be, of the most wholesome character. The moral force of this sagacious measure of policy has not yet had time to make itself fully felt abroad; but that it will be greatly in favor of the North is certain, and the next mail from Europe will doubt less bring us a harvest of comments on the sub THE BURLINGTON ABOLITION ROW .- We have

received a communication from a resident in Burlington, N. J., calling in question the correctness of some of the statements made in our correspondent's report of the late abolition disturbance in that city. In reply, we have to state that our correspondent obtained his information from reliable and respectable sources. including the Mayor of the city himself. And further, when bringing the objections under close scrutiny, we do not see that they possess material weight. It is possible that some things might have been done, and some things said, which did not come clearly within the cognizance or hearing of our Burlington informant; and to say that the reverend speaker did not allude to General McClellan by name, but to the "peaceful war policy of the commander of the Army of the Potomac," is a sneer and a quibble unworthy a sincere advocate in any cause. That Rev. Mr. Aaron was expected to reply to Colonel Wall's address, delivered at the invitation of the Common Council of Burlington, is a fact as notorious as that he did so on the occasion in question. As for the number of eggs thrown, our informant probably did not like their odor sufficiently well to remain long enough to count them. And as to the Rev. Mr. Aaron not belonging to the Garrison abolition school, it is only a question between the Garrison and Aaron schools which can go the greatest length to overturn the constitution. In other respects, the account of the row given by our Burlington volunteer goes to show that the feeling in opposition to the abolitionists in that city is deeper and more firmly rooted than there was before reason to believe was really the case. The sentiment in favor of the Union is unanimous among nearly all classes in Burlington, and the repugnance to abolition lecturers arises from the circumstance that those sort of people think more of the eternal nigger than they do of the welfare and happiness of our country and the white people in it.

The old Merchants' Exchange Building in Wall street has been leased to the United States government for public dvertisement elsewhere inserted. A change of the necessary, and from the 1st of May next there will be new " Rialto" for the gathering of our citizens who are engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits. Mr Chas. H. Brewer is the agent of the committee of manage

Jackalow, the Chinaman, to be Hung.

[From the Trenton Gazotte, April I.]

Jackalow, the Chinaman, who was arrested near

Jersey City in March, 1860, charged with having nurdered Captain Leet and brother of the sloep Spray, belonging
to Guilford, Conn., is finally about to explate his rime
apon the gallows. He was tried in this city, and convicted of robbery orighe high sens, when the cine was appealed on the ground that the crime was committed with
in the jurisdiction of New York. The case was argued
before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington about two weeks since. From the decision of the

before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington about two weeks sluce. From the decision of the Court which has just been readered, it appears that Long Island Sound is a part of the "high seas," the State of New York has no jurisdiction over its waters, and therefore all erimes committed on it come within the jurisdiction of the United States Court.

Accordingly, on Friday, Jackalow was removed from Mount Helly jail, in Eurlington county, to Trenton, for gentence. He appears in excellent spirits, and manifests no concern whatever at his approaching fate. The bodies of the Leets were never recovered; consequently Jackalow could only be convicted of robbery in stealing clothing, watch and other articles belonging to the victims. He had also about \$700 in gold, undoubtedly the proceeds of the sloop load of produce brought to New York. The proceedings in the case cost the government over \$20,000.

TRENTON, J. J. April 1, 1862.

The United States Circut Court have decided not to pass

The United States Circut Court have decided not to pa the sentence of death upon Jackslow, and have directed the Marshal to take him back to the Mount Holly jail, there to remain until further orders. Jackalow

Personal Intelligence.
Dr. Robbins, Henry M. Dexter and J. H. Wolcott,
Boston; Peletiah Perit and Mr. Roberts and wife, of No
York, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

York, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

E. G. Thompson, of New Jersey; D. O. Vail and wife, of New York; B. Minondo, of Spain; Charles Bellois, A. Cornelius, and W. Hamill, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. Young and J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; A. B. Young, of Binghamton; A. O. Comstock, of Le Roy; P. P. Holines, of Schenectady; J. P. Wheeler and O. E. Moore, of Boston; W. G. Weed, A. E. Stimpson and A. Wing, of Albany, and J. H. Burleigh and wife, of Maine, are stopping at the Astor House.

Charles Colored and L. W. Links

Albany, and J. H. Borroga and V. G. Same, are supping at the Astor House.

Charles Cakford and J. W. Bullock, of Philadelphia:
W. A. Davidson, of England; F. Wheaton, of Providence;
W. F. Chadwick, of Portland; Mike Farley, of Claveland;
N. D. Sperry, of New Haven; C. H. Webber, of the United States Army, and F. P. Webber, of the United States Coast Survey, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. P. Seymour, of California; J. L. Thorne, of Hastings; K. M. Thonipson, of Chicago; M. Smiley, of Toronto; Samuel R. Thorp, Jr., of New York; H. J. Coe, of Boston, and R. G. Kirk, of Ohio, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

farge House.

Lieutenant D. Oddone of Washington; Mr. Clapp and family, of Westchester county; A. Wall, of Harlem; Dr. M. Gunell, of the United States Navy; C. Collins and E. L. Tyler, of Connecticut; W. M. Taylor, of Northampton, and C. F. Newland and family, of London, are stop-

Judge Sherman, of Newburg; Colonel Low, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Major Mayne and W. A. Stowart, of England; Dr. Peaulie, of New York; Dr. J. B. Upham, of Beston: Thomas Kennedy, of Glasgow; E. D. Whitney, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. T. Chapman, of Troy, and T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., are stopping at the Fitth Avenue itotel.

Lord Edward P. Clinton, Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord Coci and Levis V. Williams, of Parts pounds. This is progress indeed; and, as every improvement in the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon, with their left but the science of war makes peace more certain and permanent, we may confidently hope that our monster cannon.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Harbor Masters-Responsibility of Bank Stockholders-Passage of the Public De-fence and General Appropriation Bills in the Assembly-The Position of the Important Public Measures-Excise Law in the Senate-Pettigrew Contract-Me-tropolitan Health Bill-Its Passage Cer-Ring-Their Day of Political Judgment at Hand-Quarantine Health Officers

The Harbor Master bill was reported yesterday by the Assembly Grinding Committee. The question of concurring with the report of the committee came up this morning, and a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the provision inserted requir-ing that seven of those appointed harbor masters from and to the port of New York for a period three years. There was considerable over the importance of appointing nautical men to those positions. The members from the rural districts rous, no doubt, of having a share of the offices. Th motion to recommit, and report the bill as it passed the Senate, was finally carried. The bill requires that five of the eleven harbor masters shall have been captains, man ters of vessels, pilots or seamen engaged in navigating the waters of the port of New York. The bill will probably be eported back to-morrow and passed as early as Friday

Some time since the Senate passed a bill carrying out in detail the intent of the general Banking law in regard to the responsibility of stockholders of the banks chartered under that law—a much needed and just law. The bill was taken to the Assembly, and, after a short centest, it was referred to the Committee on Banks, a ma jority of whom are bankers, and there seems sleeping. These legislative bankers appear to be desirous of smuggling the bill, or, in other words, to use their official position to prevent their class from being held responsible for the frauds committed behind bank counters and in directors' rooms. Unless this bill is forthwith reported, a motion rislative bankers and refer it to a committee who only interest in it will be the general public good and the protection of the people; or, in other words, a class of men who have not more love for banks than they have

The bill in regard to the public defence of this State diately expended in the New York harbor, under direction of Governor Morgan, Colonel Delafield and Mr. Orayen, of the Croton Board, also three millions, conditionally to be tendered to the United States government government may direct in the defence of the State, was sembly, only receiving some seven negative votes cisive and emphatic than expected, and shows that the House has finally got worked up to an appreciation of the subject. It is to be hoped that the Senate will act

the subject. It is to upon it promptly. The General Appropriation bill was also read the third time and passed by the Assembly. This disposes of two of the most important bills of the session, as far as the Founs is concerned. Next on the list of public bills is the Militia bill, which is now ready for a third reading in the Assembly. The Assessment bill will be ordered in the Assembly.

of the most important bills of the seasion, as far as the Founce is concerned. Next on the list of public bills is the Millitia bill, which is now ready for a third reading in the Assembly. The Assessment bill will be ordered to a third reading within the next three days. This will dispose of about all of the bills of great public importance as far as the Assembly is concerned, leaving to that body to not upon the Supply bill and these of local nature. The leas of the latter class that is passed the better for the State. If the Senate take immediate and prompt action upon the above public bills there will be no real necessity for the Logistature to remain in session over its hundred days, which expire on the 16th day of April. The strong probabilities are that this session will be extended some three or four days over the one hundred. There will be so many local bills remaining unacted upon that the members will, no doubt, romain that time over the one hundred days.

The Rocklyn Commissioners of Jurors came up for third reading in the Assembly and was lost, not receiving a constitutional vote. A motion was made to reconsider, and that motion was laid on the table.

The ieature of the session of the Senate this morning was the consideration of the Excise bill. The bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Alvord was substituted for the Senate bill, and alarge portion of the morning session was taken up in discussing amendments to that bill. It was under consideration at the hour of recess.

The bill to confirm and legalize Pettigrow's contract was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

The committee appointed on the Health bill are nearly all for it. The party who filibustered on Saturday in opposition to the bill, until they disgusted the House so that they referred it to a select committee, can now see where their factious mode of legislation has taken them. It is reported here that the employes in the City Inspector's office, and other parties about the City Hall, have been taxed a certain sum and forced t

of affirst, and discharged their duties as they should have done, the passage of a law of this kind would have never taken place.

The officials at the head of the departments have allowed the "Ring" to control the offices and positions under them, and this is used to perpetuate the Ring upon the city. Take, for instance, the election for Alderman, in the fall of 1800, is the same district in which Henry Smith, a republican, is elected, three or four democrats ran against one republican for Assembly, and one of the democrats was elected by a handsome majority, and one of the others polied almost as many votes as the republican candidate. A month later a democrat beyond reproach ran for Alderman in that district, having the united nomination of the democratic party. Henry Smith was put into the field as the republican candidate. He being a member of the "Ring," those members of that poculiar institution, in the odd number aldermanic districts, which were not running at that election, transferred ever to him their share of the patronage in the departments until after the election, and in that way a republican and a member of the "Ring" was elected in a strong democratic district, the "Ring" was elected in a strong democratic district, the "Ring" sostained and its circle made complets for moother year. This is only one instance of the kind. I could cite numerous others were it necessary; and other departments, who have consented to such arrangements and connived with the "Ring" in cheating the public, must not expect to escape a just and righteous publishment. Sconer or later it is bound to come, and the penisten of the Health bill now looks as though the day of political judgment is at hand with these philosophers. It is reported that they are resorting to the purse to extend their day of rockoning another year; but there is an investigating committee in existence here, and we trust that they will be called upon to look into this matter at once. We repeat it, upon their own heads have they brought this storm, unt

ed. Let the "Ring" and its worshippers stand from under, before the temple of their own erection falls upon their heads.

Dr. Gunn, the Quarantine Health Officer, does not seem to like the reduction of his enormous fees, as is contemplated in the Health bill, by giving him a salary of nine thousand dollars instead of the fees, amounting to twenty, and some years thirty, thousand dollars. At first he endeavored to convince the committee that the law would be unconstitutional. Wm. Curtis Noyes being hore, the committee asked him to examine the matter and give them his opinion. He has looked over the subject carefully, and declares it constitutional. That point being settled, br. Gunn now desires it to take effect two years hence; but as he is the only republican official in office which the bill affects, I imagine that I see the Legislature doing that, or any republican member of either branch voting against the bill, because a provision in regard to the Health Officer is inserted. The saving to the city will be enormous—almost half enough to pay the expenses of the Health Department, coming from the Quarantine fees.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. ALBANY . April 1. 1862.

HILLS ERPORTED PAYORABLY. To rebuild the locks of the Oneida Lake Canal. To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian church of the United States. The bill to legalize certain acts of the New York Com

HILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Newburg Home for the Friendless.

real estate.

Also a number of private bills. The Committee of the Whole took up the Excise amend ment birl, the question being on Mr. Bradley's motion to fix the minimum license for at \$5, and the maximum

at \$30.

After several amendments the fee was fixed at \$20 for the minimum and \$100 for the maximum. The penalty affixed for the violation of the law ranges from \$10 to \$250. The quantity of liquor to be sold without a license is fixed at eight gallons. The bill was debated till the

The consideration of the bill to amend the Excise law was resumed. An amendment was made to the motion of Mr. Farrar, designating Superintendents of the Poor of any city, Overseers of the Poor of any city, Overseers of the Poor of any centry, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New York, as officers to prosecute violations of the law.
Mr. Bat, moved as an amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays as a beverage; at within a quarter

of a mile of a poll on election day. Before a vote was taken the committee rose and reported progress. The resolution to adjourn sine die on the 16th was laid on the table. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of local bills.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 1, 1862. Legislature congratulating the army on its successes it the Valley of the Mississippi.

The report of the Grinding Committee was called up. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike from the report the elative to New York Harbor Masters, and recommit it. Mr. Pinters opposed the motion. The bill as reported was a complete one. It provided that seven Harbor Masters should be experienced, competent nautical men He commented on the vast importance of the commer-cial interests of New York. The Harbor Masters should be men conversant with the navigation of vessels. I experienced men were entirely unable to discharge the duties of the office in full. The delays in placing ships, causing commerce to lose hundred of dollars, would not so often occur if we had proper and competent nautical men for Harbor Masters. H of the office; but the commerce of New York car not afford to be their schoolmaster. Mr. Phelp then spoke in eloquent terms of the high characte

of the seafaring men of New York. He had a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of that city asking that they be allowed to name six of the Harbor Masters. He had not pressed this, for obvious reasons. He was willing to leave the appointments to the Governor. He (Phelps) cared not what the politics of the men selected might be, but he desired that they should be compotent seafaring men. Seamen alone could properly perform the duties of harbor masters, and the interests of the commerce of New York required that such men should receive the appointments. After a long debate the bill was recommitted to the committee of nine, with power to report it complete. The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up out of order and passed.

sion and to provide for the public defence was passed by a vote of 78 to 9. The bill relating to Commissioners of Jurors in Kings county was lost by a vote of 55 to 31, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Entiroad was taken up, and made the special order in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Seymour in the

order in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Seymour in the chair.

Mesars. Bartlett and Broome made extended speeches in favor of the bill, and Mesars. Depow, Stetson and Dutcher spoke in opposition. Mr. Scholefield also advocated the bill. Progress was reported. The bill was made the special order for to-thorrow, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. McMitler from the Select Committe to investigate the proceedings of the State Military Board, under the Three Million bill, presented a bulky report, making eighteen newspaper columns. The ruport shows the amount paid to contractors, staff officers and others for special services out of the three million fund, affirming that great sums were lost to the State in the bestowal of contracts, while most of the staff officers drew double pay out of the three million fund and from the State. It is affirmed that in the contract for accourtements seventy thousand dollars were lost to the State.

Adjourned.

Calendar for the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 1, 1882.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals or April 2:—

Purpose of Calendar - Nov. 37 and 29

PREFERENCE CALENDAR.—Nos. 37 and 38.
GENERAL CALENDAR.—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32% and

THE NAVY

Yesterday being pay day at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn the operatives looked very cheerful. No change of par-

One of the operatives of the yard was detected stealing some copper on Monday last by Captain Waugh, who had him promptly arrested and taken before Justice Parry, of the First Police district; but as the Judge had no jurisdiction in the matter, the only punishment that could be indicted was to discharge him from the yard, ergetic officer, and it would be well for others whose inclinations lead them to borrow what does not belong to

The iron-clad steamer Galena, will be towed to the yard to-day. She is to be armed and comm forthwith. The following officers have already been ap

pointed:-

pointed:—
Commander—Alfred Taylor.
Assistant Surgeon—R. E. Van Gresau.
Acting Assistant Paymoster—J. H. Sellman.
Boalswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—Jared D. Booram.
Engineer—First Assistant, J. W. Thompson, Jr.; Acting
First Assistant, Albert G. Kemble; Acting Second Assistant, A. S. Chapman; Acting Third Assistants, Thomas
Mullholland, James Dodd. A force of men was put on the John Adams yestorday.

whether for active service or otherwise is not yet known. There is some likelihood of her being converted into a The Fort Henry will be commissioned to-day, and the

Somerset to-morrow.

is to undergo some repairs.

of men razeeing her. The Dawn and Adironda rapidly approaching completion, and the Massachusetts Recruiting in the marine service seems rather dull-

the number of enlistments not averaging over thirty per month. A detachment of twenty-five marines arrived a the Flushing Barracks from Boston and Philadelphia a

Captain Addison Garland, Lieutenants Charles Heywood, W. H. Parker, W. B. McKean, N. L. Wakes and Henry G Bishop. The guardhouse at the entrance to the yard has lately undergone a thorough repairing, and hereafter a commissioned officer will be stationed there as officer of the day, while another will act in a similar capacity at The number of men shipped during the past week was

one hundred and one—making the general service men on the North Carolina about nine hundred. In the list of officers of the Huntsville, published in

Monday's paper, Thomas R. Harris was moutioned ag Acting Master's Mate. It should have read Acting Master. THE STEAMER SABAGO.

The side-wheel steamer Sabago made a successful trial

trip from Portsmouth on Friday last, averageing twelve

Lieutenant in Command—Wilson McGunnegle.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Wm. H. Mallard.
Assistant Surgeon—J. P. Quinn.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Samuel G. Thorn.
Acting Masters—James F. Anderson and Benjamin

Acting Mader's Mates—William Manning, R. B. Hines,
Edward D. Martin and James O. Barnes.
Engineers—First Assistant, Samuel F. Savago; Third
Assistants, Sobastian Crollus, W. H. De Hart, Oscar W.
Allison and George E. Tower.
Orderly Sergeant Bates and Corporal Mack in command
of the Marine Guard.

Orderly sergeant Bates and Corporal Mack in command of the Marine Guard.

NAVAL VESSELS IN THE PORT OF KEY WEST, MARCH 25, 1862.

United States steam frigate Niagara, Plag Officer W. W. McKean, soon to leave for Boston.

United States steamer South Carolina, Lieutenant W. S. Hopkins commanding, soon to leave for Boston.

United States steamer Connecticut, Commander Woodhull, to leave for Brazos and the fleet, 26th.

United States steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant Commanding Strong, soon to go North for repairs.

United States steamer Huntaville, Lieutenant Commanding Price, sailed 25th for New York, with 198 bates of cotton, part of cargo of steamer Magnolia.

United States steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Commanding A. K. Hughes, coaling.

United States gunboat Jackson arrived on the morning of the 25th, attached to Commander Porter's mortar fleet.

United States storeship Guard, Haves waiting orders.

United States storeship Guard, Hayes, waiting orders.
United States storeship Guard, Hayes, waiting orders.
United States sloop-of-war Marion, Lieutenant Commanding Doty, waiting orders.
United States sloop-of-war Kingdsher, Lieutenant Commanding Couthouy, waiting orders.
United States sloop-of-war J. L. Davis, Lieutenant Commanding Winn, waiting orders.
United States schooner J. L. Chambers, Acting Lieutenant Commanding Winn, waiting orders. unied States schooner J. L. Chambers, Acting Lieu-tenant Conder, waiting orders. United States schooner Wanderer, Lieutenant Com-manding Spotts, guardboat. United States schooner Berkshire (condemned Beaure-gard), ütting out as a gunboat.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The first passenger train from Baltimore, on the Balti-

CINCINNATI, April 1, 1862.

more and Ohio Railroad, reached Pledmont, Va., at nine o'clock to-night. It will be due at Wheeling at four

Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS.

Lavenroot.—Steamship Asngaros.—Mr Schorntky, Captain Rice, Lieutenant Hough, Lieutenant Henderson, Lieutenant Rees, Captain Anderson, Mr Place, Mr Easles, Mr Cregau, Mr Matthews, Mrs Deathys, and 178 to the steerage. APRIL FOOL'S DAY.

The Way It was Kept in the City-The Grand Concert in Central Park-Who Went to See the Moon Rise, &c., &c.

The first day of April has for ages been marked with certain ceremonies. How they originated or when the first celebration of the day took place, has not been decided by either historians or antiquarians. Some authors scribe it to an Eastern or Hindoo origin, others to the early days of Rome, &c. In Europe it has been kept up om the earliest known ages, and certain persons lways have been made on this day the subject of practical jokes, accompanied in England by the remark of an "April fool," in Scotland an "April gowk," in France un poisson d'arril," &c. In America the day is te some effect still kept up, and many a finely dressed lady or yesterday promenading Broadway with a kite tail or other inelegant ornament attached to their garments Occasionally a written placard would appear on some and many a luckless wight would be sent on some "fool's errand" to a distance, only to find at the end of his

arose from a number of persons receiving through the nail the following invitation:—

country his colossal instrument, the
CAMERA LUNICITA,
Proving his perfect control over the lunar system.
No. 686. Tickets \$2.
CHEUK.
Admit bearer to Central Park to see the moon rise.
Keep this in sight.

As these invitations were printed on neat cards, a about the concert, a number of persons last evening ear the music. On reaching the Park gates inquiries were made about the exhibition of the gate keepers, who replied that no official information had been given gate a young man, not connected with the Park, stated to applicants that he "believed it was a private enterprise, and that it would take place near the 'Ramble,'" and across the Park the visitors went. Every bright reflection in the sky was taken by them to be the location of the intended exhibition; but like the glare of a distant fire, the nearer you approached it the farther off it seemed. Every ear was strained to catch the sounds of the distant music, but all that could be heard was the creaking of some early builfreg or the yelping of the degs who are keph by the owners of the superb villas in hollows along the eastern, western and southern borders of the Park. Half-past seven and even eight o'clock passed and no other band was heard. Several small parties of visitors, who entered the Park by different routes, met on the mail, and by an inquiry of each other where the concert was to be hold.

'What says our ticket?' inquired one.
'No location given.' was the reply.
'It must be near the water,' was the sage remark of another. gate a young man, not connected with the Park, stated to

"Perhaps so."

And off they went in a body. After searching about it vain, one remarked with a laugh betraying sudden on

htenment:—
'This is the first of April.''
'Then we have been fooled.'' said one

"This is the first of April."
"Then we have been fooled," said one.
"That's so," said another.
"A good joke," remarked a third, when all but one joined in a merry chorus of laughter.
"I don't see it," said the one who did not laugh. "I board at Williamsburg. I have lost my supper and had to pay for one down town. It cost me five cents to come up here; it will cost me another five to go down again, and I doubtess shall arrive at Peck Slip just in time to miss the boat, and shall have to wait half an hour. I don't see the joke."

"Never mind," said a philosophical individual, "we have had a good walk, so I think we have the best of the fun."

fun."
"If I had the fellow who played the trick," remarked a music loving Teuton, "I'd choke him with lager." "Talking of lager," replied a good natured fellow," let us go and take a drink, and I'll stand treat for being so fooled;" and off they went, the Williamsburger still

us go and take a drink, and I'll stant treat for being so fooled;" and off they went, the Williamsburger still growling.

A young damsel who had been apparently invited by her lover to hear the music and see sights, gave him a round lecture for fooling her as well as himself.

"It's just ho way you always sorve me," said she, with a pout.

He expostulated, and pleaded ignorance, but she would not be pacified. Nine o'clock came, but no moon. The illusion was a delusion.

If we were to describe all the scenes of disappointment, we could fill more space than we can well spare these war times; but we can safely say that some enjoyed "the sell," while others did not, and the merriment of the former was only heightened by the rage of the latter. All, however, agreed that they had been made individually "an April fool." In justice to the railroad companies, it is but fair to say that they were also fooled into placing extra cars on the stand, which did not pay

Why should not the arsenal in the Seventh avenue temporarily devoted to the use of our sick and wounded volunteers, who are almost daily returning from the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -Miss Emily J. Boughton, announced to make her debut at the Academy of Music this evening, has postponed her appearance until Monday evening next, in consequence of illness. There will, consequently, be to make her debut at the Academy of Music this evening,

LETTERS FOR THE BLOCKADING VESSELS.—It is annothat the Rhode Island will leave Philadelphia on Friday next, the 4th inst., for Port Royal, Key West and Ship

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Union Feeling in the State-The Advance of General Buell-Speeches of low-Map of Memphis-The Great Battle at Winchester-The Latest War News from All Parts of the Country-Important Intelligence from Europe

Interesting Letters from our Correspondents in Ten nessee, showing the Union Sentiment in the State since the Advance of the Union forces, with the patriotic speeches of Governor Johnson, Emerson Etheridge and speeches of Governor Johnson, Emerson Etheriage and Parson Brownlow, accompanied with a Map of the City and Suburbs of Memphis, showing all the Public Build-ings, Railroads, Streets, Elevations, &c., will be pub-lished in the FAMILY HERALD, ready this (Wednesday) norning. It will also contain further particulars of th Freat Battle at Winchester, Ya.; Accounts of the Advance of the Union Forces in North Carolina, South Movements during the past week; A report of the Honors paid to the Remains of the Departed Heroes of Rhode Island in New York; Late and important intelligence from Europe, and all other important and interesting news of the day.

Terms—Two dollars per year. Single copies four cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy 30.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 153-APPH 1, 1862.

73, 37, 46, 21, 45, 8, 27, 68, 66, 3, 53, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 154-APPH 1, 1862.

44, 26, 45, 65, 58, 49, 17, 66, 41, 46, 28, 4, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mc.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.

Kenvicer, Expr.a Class 101—April 1, 1862.
33, 53, 46, 28, 19, 55, 11, 21, 50, 67, 57, 66.

Delaware, Class 182—April 1, 1862.
39, 61, 6, 13, 71, 22, 25, 27, 68, 23, 50, 72, 10 Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotte-ries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

Look out for the Morrimae is changed to look out for KNOX's SERING STYLE. They have caused as much excitement as anything in vogue. They are just the thing for taste and beauty, and all admit of their loveliness. Call on KNOX, 212 Broadway, and getone. "Last Week," "Last Week," is the Cry

Captain Ericsson's Celebrated Calorie Engines—Safe, economical, use no water, do not raise rate of insurance, reliable for all light work, ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY, No. 164 Duane street, corner of Hudson

The Coupons of the United States 7.30 reasury Notes, due April 1, will be cashed immediately at ur office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall street. A Pure Tobacco-Yellow Bank Tobac-

co.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street. Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Ele-vator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The best in the world, harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold stilled at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Hond street. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and figs, the best in the world, wholesale and ye privately applied at No. 5 Astor House,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. luable preparation is the prescription erienced and skillful nurses in New used with never falling success in

ascs.
It not only relieves the child from pain but invigorates the tomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and give to the whole system.
It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and sercome convulsions, which if not specify remedied, end In death

It is the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of gaentery and diarrho a in children, whether it arises from tecthing or other causes.

Sold by dealers in medicine the world over

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Winant's Indian Liniment is a Sur

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents. Black or orewn-the best in use Depot No 1 Barclay street, and old by all druggists.

Died.

BARTER —After a short likess, Rosert, youngest child
of Thomae and Mary Jane Barter, aged 2 years and 6

months
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at hair past one o'clock

For other deaths, see fifth page

MISCELLANEOUS. A TPENTION, CASH BUYERS. PRINTS AND DOMESTIC FOR CASH

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Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at \$3,

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London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage A. London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide.—A new edition, revealing the facts obtained by anatomy and experiments in the French and English hospitals, &c., including a treatise upon the diseases and weaknesses, by an eminent New York physician. Sent free to auses, by an eminent New York physician. Sent free to any address for \$1 by E. WARDER, No. I Vessy street, Astor House, or ROSS & TOUSEY, \$21 Nassau street, New

A T \$4 50. DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS, AT JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Four different styles at \$4 50 at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND BAND St. am Engines on hand at 13 Dev st. TODD & RAPPERTY.

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AUCTION SALE OF ONE THOUSAND CASES,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

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every regiment, a writer says, "Tell Lea & returned age is highly approved, and in my opinion it is the mace is highly approved, and in my opinion it is the mace is highly as well as the most wholesome sauce made."

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RVING HALL.

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Return Match, 1,000 points up, Caroms, between
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